

base larger than the pronotal punctures but gradually diminishing in size apically and not or hardly discernable on the apical third; intervals flat, each with a row of minute punctures. *Legs* reticulate, shallowly punctate; the femora often with several small denticles between the base and the sharp median tooth. *Sternum* with a deep, conspicuous fovea on each side of the middle at the lateral extremities of the transverse impression of the prosternum; metasternum with large, shallow, round punctures. *Venter* with the first two ventrites impressed down the middle in the male, all convex in the female; ventrite one as long as 2-4 inclusive, with numerous small punctures that are separated by a distance about equal to their diameters; the suture between one and two partially obliterated in the middle; ventrite two with small, scattered punctures, as long as 3 plus 4 which have a single row of punctures; ventrite five convex, closely punctate, as long as 3 plus 4. Length, 2.2-2.4 mm.; breadth, 1-1.1 mm.

Amboina, Molucca Islands. Holotype male, allotype female, and one male paratype, collected by F. Muir, January, 1908 (from the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association).

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### A New *Chaetectetorus* From Fiji (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN

Bernice P. Bishop Museum

(Presented at the meeting of October 1, 1936)

Heretofore the cryptorhynchine genus *Chaetectetorus* Schoenherr, has not been recorded from Fiji. One species has been described from Samoa, and the other known species are found principally in the Australian-Papuan region.

#### *Chaetectetorus vitiensis* new species (Fig. 1).

Derm reddish brown to piceous, scaling on the prothorax mostly pale yellow but with a conspicuous black patch on either side of the middle at the base, a smaller patch on either side of the median line at the middle, and another on the sides before the apex in the subapical constriction, scaling along the median line from the base to the subapical constriction pale brown in clean specimens; the scaling forming irregular, alternating dark and pale bands across the elytra; legs with a dark dorsal band on the middle of the femora, most pronounced on the posterior pair, the scales at the end of the femora often darker.

*Head* with the derm concealed by the spongy scaling, with a distinct interocular fovea and a single row of heavy, clavate setae along the inner

margins of the eyes that extends upon the rostrum to the antennae. *Rostrum* with two dorsal striae behind the antennae; densely squamose to the antennae in the female and beyond in the male; shining, but with numerous punctures and a few erect setae beyond the antennae. *Antennae* with the scape thick and heavy, only about as long as the first three funicular segments; funicular segment one heavy, as long as 2-4 together, two longer than broad, 3-7 successively more transverse; club oval, about as long as the preceding five segments together. *Prothorax* as broad as long, gradually, straightly expanding from the base to the abrupt and strongly defined subapical constriction; the base rather strongly bisinuate; dorsum uneven, with an elongate-oval median fovea near the base and two smaller foveae anterior to this on each side of the middle; the scaling extremely dense, spongy; with scattered, erect, black and pale spatulate setae that are most numerous near the apex. *Scutellum* with yellow scales. *Elytra* three-fifths as broad as long; humeri strongly developed; subparallel-sided to about the middle and thence rounded to the apex; base strongly sinuate, with a rather feeble, arcuate carina from the suture to the third interval; the subapical constriction strongly marked; the striae coarse, as broad as the intervals, the

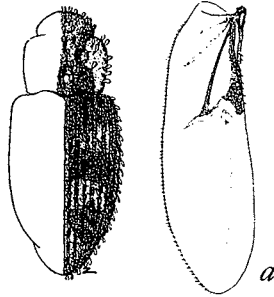


Figure 1.—*Chaectectorus vitiensis*, new species; a. diagram of a wing.

punctures elongate, each bearing a seta at its base; intervals 3, 5, and 7 somewhat more elevated, the scales at their bases fasciculate in fresh specimens, the alternate intervals each with a row of conspicuous, erect, spatulate setae. *Sternum* clothed with a very dense amorphous scaling; the metasternum with some elongate setae. *Venter* clothed as the sternum; the first ventrite with a row of foveiform punctures bearing oval setae behind the basal margin; the setae on ventrites 2-4 are oval, on five they are more numerous, long and slender. Length, 2.8-3 mm.; breadth, 1.2-1.4 mm.

Fiji. Holotype, a female deposited in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, from Rewa, collected by Mr. Muir, April, 1906, from the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, three female paratypes and one broken male specimen collected by E. H.

Bryan, Jr., July 12, 1924, on Moala Island; three of these specimens were found in rotten bark.

This is a small species closely related to *C. tutuilae* Marshall, from Samoa. From that species it can be distinguished by its somewhat larger size, by its darker, more distinct color pattern, by its larger, more numerous and conspicuous setae on the venter, rostrum, inner margins of the eyes, on the thorax and on the elytra.

I have included a drawing of a wing for the future use of students. The wings are densely and evenly set with short microtrichia which I have not shown on the drawing.

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### The Genus *Osseteris* in Fiji (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN

Bernice P. Bishop Museum

(Presented at the meeting of November 5, 1936)

The Papuan cryptorhynchine genus *Osseteris* Pascoe, 1872, has heretofore not been recorded from so far east as Fiji. Until now the genus has remained monotypic; the genotype, *O. scutellaris* Pascoe, from Dorey has been the only known species. This paper not only contributes to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the genus, but it adds a genus and two new species to the coleopterous fauna of Fiji.

In Fiji this genus might be confused with *Heteromolius* Fairmaire, 1881. It differs from *Heteromolius*, however, by not having the mesosternal receptacle deeply cavernous, but with the mesosternum truncate and vertical in front, none of the elytral intervals cariniform, the rostrum longer, more slender, with considerable sexual dimorphism and by having the femora dentate. I believe that *Pseudomolius crassicornis* Fairmaire, 1881, most certainly belongs to *Osseteris*, but I have not seen a specimen of that species and, therefore, cannot reduce the genus to synonymy at present. It may even be one of those described below, but *P. crassicornis* was found on Ovalau and it is improbable that I have redescribed that species.

The types are stored in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.